"British Justice For Evacuees Was Ottawa's Only Pledge"

NELSON, B. C.—The Dominion Government's only pledge on policy to be applied to Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast is that British justice will be exercised, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell has declared in a letter to the Nelson Board of Trade the Nelson Daily News reported last Saturday.

The Minister of Labor, through whose department government policy toward citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry in Canada is administered, was replying to a resolution from the Board, asking for definite confirmation of understandings regarding the removal of evacuees.

In his letter Mr. Mitchell said: I am unaware of any pledge by the Dominion Government to remove the Japanese from British Columbia. The only pledge of the Dominion Government was that British justice would be exercised towards these people, the majority of whom are Canadian citizens."

The Trade Board decided that a second letter be sent to the minister, pointing out that their resolution was not seeking the removal of Japanese from British Columbia after the war, but rather their transference from Kootenay housing settlements. The resolution previously had been the cause of extended discussion by the board.

About one-third of the Pacific Coast's pre-war Japanese population of 22,000 has been relocated on the prairie and in eastern Canada. Some 12,000 are resident in government housing projects and 4,000 in scattered employment throughout the Interior. Attitude of certain Pacific Coast sources expressing satisfaction over the removal of evacuees from "British Columbia" has aroused a definite feeling in interior points of the province, which resent the false assumption that B.C. ends at the boundary of the 100-mile defence zone.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. MacInnis find themselves political bedfellows for once—and on the "Japanese Question" at that.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Is there a date on your address label? It shows when your subscription is due.

Vol. VII, No. 7. 10c per copy KASLO, B. C. 40c per month Saturday, January 15, 1944.

Grace and Angus MacInnis Write Pamphlet:

Nation Urged To Help In Fuller Citizenship For Oriental Canadians

Resolutions adopted by British Columbia's C.C.F. annual convention last year provide the conclusions of a pamphlet entitled "Oriental Canadians," written by Grace and Angus MacInnis and recently issued by the Literature Department of the party.

Copies of the pamphlet, available at 10c each, may be secured by writing to the department at 712 Holden Building, Vancouver.

The husband and wife authors, M.P. and M.L.A. respectively, go back to the Regina Manifesto of 1933 issued by the first national convention of the socialist party to determine the basis of CCF policy towards racial minorities in Canada. At that time the Manifesto spoke for:

"Equal treatment before the law of all residents of Canada, irrespective of race, nationality or religious or political beliefs."

The 1943 provincial convention, records the pamphlet, declared that "the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter."

TRANSFER INVESTMENTS

The convention at that time urged the resettlement of evacuees in productive and permanent employment at prevailing rates of pay; that the transfer of investments of Japanese in B.C. to other sections of the Dominion be facilitated; that education be conducted in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.

Decrying proposals for deportation of all persons of Japanese descent, Mr. and Mrs. MacInnis address an appeal to all that Oriental Canadians be helped "to fuller citizenship in the land of their birth."

COLDWELL SUPPORTS FULL RIGHTS FOR ALL CANADIAN-BORN

VICTORIA, B.C.—"Canada should acknowledge that people born in this country ought to have full rights of citizenship," declared M. J. Coldwell, National C.C.F. leader in answer to a questions as to giving Canadian-born Japanese full rights of citizenship at a public meeting here this week.

He contended that "Japanese nationals should be treated the same as German and Italian nationals but second and third generation should not."

Mr. Coldwell, it is believed, was expressing the policy supported nationally by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He made his declaration on a speaking tour of British Columbia immediately following the conclusion of the Regina conference, where CCF leaders from coast to coast gathered to formulate common views and agree on common action to implement socialist aims if their party is elected to power either provincially or federally.

School Heads Confer On Stanford Grading Tests

KASLO, B.C.—Principals of the seven Commission public schools at Lemon Creek, Tashme, Slocan, Popoff, Bayfarm, Sandon, Rosebery, Kaslo and New Denver gathered in New Denver yesterday, Friday, January 14 for a meeting with supervisor Hide Hyodo and assistant supervisor Terry Hidaka.

It is understood that the school heads discussed the results of the Stanford grading tests and the rearranging of pupils according to their abilities recorded by these tests.

American Girls Don W A C ky Khaki

DES MOINES, Iowa.—"Eager to make devotion to their country very real," five Japanese American women have put on the khaki of the Women's Army Corps and are in training at Fort Des Moines," the Des Moines Register reported on Dec. 23.

Three of the Nisei girls have a brother each in the army and another has a cousin in the service.

Two of them volunteered for the WACs while detained in relocation centers. Their mothers are still in the camps.

Report Manitoba Hospital May Train Nisei Nurses

MORRIS, Man.—News of the movements of young male sugar beeters during the winter season and an appeal for Nisei applicants to nursing training at the St. Boniface Hospital is reported by Rev. Y. Akagawa, United Church Minister working among the Manitoba sugar beeters in a letter received by the New Canadian.

He stated that the hospital at St. Boniface, Winnipeg where one Nisei nurse is already situated, is interested in taking some B.C. Nisei girls for training. If there are any girls interested they are asked to contact Rev. Akagawa at Morris, Manitoba.

In Northern Ontario there are some 350 Nisei working in mills and logging camps. Some of these are Manitoba sugar beeters working there during the winter slack season while the rest are ex-B.C.-ites. The Manitobans are to return to their beet work in April and May.

Total Expulsion Asked By Farmers Institutes

VICTORIA, B.C.—Representatives of B. C. farmers, meeting at the Legislative Buildings, this week passed a resolution asking for total expulsion and exclusion of people of Japanese origin, the CP reported Wednesday.

Ten delegates from the Farmers Institutes of all parts of the Province attended the meeting and the nine to one vote against the Japanese was passed.

The farmers representatives asked that the Government forbid the sale of land to Mennonites, Doukhobours, Hutterites and other conscientious objectors until men in uniform return from the war and are placed on the soil. Several farmers said these people are now buying choice farm land in many parts of the Province, though they refuse to fight for Canada.

Relocation Emphasis Swings To Placement of Capable Families

Migration of Young People Feature of Past Year Agricultural Areas Seen as Most Feasible Outlet;

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Emphasis in relocation is swinging more and more to the movement of capable family groups, who may be settled most satisfactorily in eastern agricultural areas at the end of the winter months.

Domestic work is seen as the most logical stepping stone eastward for young couples, but placement officers are expecting to concentrate efforts on securing satisfactory locations for families with teen-age children in light agricultural work such as gardening, fruit growing and nursery work.

The movement of young men and women, though fluctuating from month to month has been substantial enough throughout the whole of 1943 to relieve considerably the problem of stagnation in road camps and ghost towns, and has cleared the way for the emphasis on family movement.

Weather conditions, travel restrictions and seasonal atmosphere held up eastward movement during December, but notwithstanding some 5 individuals joined in the trek across the Rockies last month. Their names appear on page 8.

British Columbia's Japanese population, now reduced from 24,000 to some 16,000, will be substantially lowered again during the early months of 1944, though by how much B.C. Security Commission officials have declined to estimate, according to a Vancouver Province report.

"We expect quite a movement from now on, not from any one camp, but from all the seven camps," a B.C. Security Commission official was quoted. This is strongly indicated, he stated, by the number of enquiries from evacuee Japanese regarding jobs in the East.

A long-range policy now generally adopted by the evacuee Japanese has been mainly responsible for their reluctance to accept eastern placement in previous months, he said in the report.

The Japanese now have their eyes on possible future permanent settlement in other parts of Canada, and for that reason generally hesitate to accept an eastern job unless it is related to the type of work they knew on the Pacific Coast, or offers some opportunity for the workers to establish himself in post-war years.

"I don't think there is an able-bodied Japanese in any of our housing centres who would decline to take a job out of B.C. if it was in his own line," reporters quoted the official.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO SUBMIT REPORT BY JANUARY 20th

VANCOUVER, B.C. It was reported in the Vancouver Daily Province this week that Dr. F. W. Jackson, chairman of the Royal Commission which finished its investigation of welfare and health conditions in the B. C. interior towns, would soon return to Winnipeg where he will complete his report for Labor Minister Mitchell by January 20.

Hamilton Program Opens With Big Gym Night

HAMILTON, Ont.—A recreational and education program for Nisei young men here was successfully launched last Saturday night with the opening gym night at the Y.M.C.A. sponsored by the newly-formed young men's organization.

Gym nights will be held every second Saturday, and joint educational meetings with the young women's society on alternate Fridays. Guest speakers are being lined up for these meetings, with G. E. Trueman, Ontario placement officer, being called upon to address an early gathering.

Executive members are enthusiastic over the signing up of a large number of Nisei employees at Homewood Sanitarium, following a special visit to the institution by a delegation of six. A thorough discussion concerning the aims of the club took place and co-operation of sanitarium officials was assured.

Returns Home from Europe with DFC, Air Medal:

Air Gunner Hero Seeks Service in Pacific

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska.—A Nisei American, Sergeant Ben Kuroki, recently returned to his native Nebraska after thirty combat missions in the skies over Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, to receive the enthusiastic plaudits of his home town and acclaim from fellow Japanese Americans. Not yet satisfied with his record, he is hopeful shortly of departing for further service in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Kuroki, turret gunner in a Liberator bomber, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the historic U.S. Air Force raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. He also holds the Air Medal with [illegible] leaf clusters, and has taken part in combat missions which helped blast Rommel out of Tunisia and which softened up enemy installations in Sicily before the invasion.

During his 30 missions both as top and turret gunner he was never wounded, although disaster threatened many times. The Ploesti experience, he said, was the most terrifying of all raids in which he ever served.

"When we go out on those bombing missions we always pray," he said. "You've heard there are no atheists in fox-holes. There aren't any in big bombers, either.

"Regardless of our ancestry, though, when we're out fighting under the flag we're all Americans. I was fighting for my citizenship and my country. [illegible] fighting for America too."

The Nisei sergeant said he had enjoyed a wonderful Christmas upon coming home. "Last Christmas (1942)" he said, "I slept in the African desert with all my clothes on. We had a pint of water a day and nobody had a bath for three months. There was no entertainment and nobody even bothered to shave."

Gen. Mark Clark Praises Japanese American Unit

WASHINGTON—The War Department last week identified 86 Japanese casualties in recent fighting in Italy. The announcements listed 26 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry as killed in action, 57 as wounded and 3 as missing.

All are members of the 100 Infantry Battalion, the Japanese American unit of the Fifth Army's crack 34th Division which has seen heavy action in Italy in recent weeks, according to newspaper reports.

A delayed AP dispatch said recently that Lt.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, 5th Army commander, gave high praise to the Battalion on a visit on Christmas day. Decorating two Nisei and promoting both to commissions as captains, Gen. Clark said the battalion had done "a fine job and that "the United States Army was proud of the unit."

International Red Cross Report:

Japanese Prison Camps "Satisfactory"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Associated Press reported that International Red Cross authorities after visits of its representatives to Japanese prisoner camps, today described conditions in them as "satisfactory."

The reports were made public today by Senator Elbert Thomas chairman of a special United States Senate committee on war prisoner treatment, to whom they were sent by Secretary of War Stimson.

"Undoubtedly," said the secretary, "the camps reported on . . . are show camps. Nevertheless, there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that at least a few of our men are faring so well."

Conditions at the [illegible] (Mukden) Manchoukuo camp were reported in considerable detail.

The men, says the report, are housed in three new two-storied brick buildings, with separate hospital, canteen, bathhouse and utility buildings. The barracks are heated and electric lighted, fitted with bunks and straw mattresses, supplied with blankets, sheets, pillow [illegible] and cover, with mosquito nets in summer.

Foods include flour, corn meal, fish, fat, vegetables, soya-beans, apples, tangerines, salt, some spices and tea, to provide [illegible] calories for patients, [illegible] for laborers, as compared with [illegible] for Japanese soldiers. [illegible] said the report, [illegible] long war, [illegible]

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Tsukane Mayeda Frank Moritsugu Junji Ikeno

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A Pledge For Justice

From a very realistic viewpoint the year 1944 has already been ushered in most auspiciously, with the promise of brighter things to come for Canadian citizens of Japanese origin.

Certainly the announcement of a relaxation—slight though it may be—in restrictions against the acquisition or lease of property by any person of Japanese descent in Canada is a very important event. These restrictions, first issued by order-in-council in February, 1942, and later embodied in the Defence of Canada regulations, imposed what a Toronto Nisei Committee has aptly termed "one of the most drastic curtailments of civil liberties exercised upon non-enemy aliens in Canada."

The regulations have now been slightly amended to permit the leasing of buildings for business as well as residential purposes for periods not exceeding one year. Yet even this slight amendment may prove to be a substantial help to relocees settling in eastern cities, and anxious to re-establish themselves in the trades and businesses in which they are experienced and capable.

In a letter replying to representations from the Nelson Board of Trade, the Minister of Labour last week made this significant declaration:

I am unaware of any pledge by the Dominion Government to remove the Japanese from British Columbia. The only pledge of the Dominion Government was that British justice would be exercised towards these people, the majority of whom are Canadian citizens.

It is to be sincerely hoped that that pledge is to be implemented still further, through such concrete action as the steady removal of several more existing restrictions. Their value as a salve to prejudiced opinion is negligible, but their contribution to lowered morale and doubt over relocation is immeasurable.

One Road To Normal Living

The Royal Commission investigating conditions in evacuee housing settlements in British Columbia has come and gone. Its members have viewed differing conditions in respect to housing, education and health with acute interest; appraised pertinent records on a scientific basis, lent an understanding ear to discussion by community spokesmen and in general have left behind them a warm impression of their unmistakable humanity.

Their observations, together with representations placed before them in writing, will crystallize into a report to be placed before the Government at Ottawa. Action may or may not then be taken, but it is difficult to foresee any far-reaching change in government policy or its administration in the interor towns.

One of the most important reasons for this is obvious. It is the plain fact that the centres were never intended to be permanent settlements where evacuees might take a sleepy refuge from either the toil and struggle or satisfaction and triumph of standing on their own feet. They were intended only as temporary abodes in the "long road back" from evacuation to re-establishment in normal society.

The complaints made by the communities may be a reaction against what has been described as "niggardly treatment"; they are also a frank admission that evacuees are growing more and more weary of "ghost town" conditions which are certainly far from normal. But there is no hope whatever that the "normal conditions" sought can ever be attained in crowded settlements for which there is no sound economic basis. Royal Commissions notwithstanding, there is only one road to that happier state and the sooner our capable families pluck up the courage to set forth upon it, the sooner their own welfare will be assured.

The expulsion of persons who are legally entitled to citizenship in the expelling country, on the ground of race, is the outstanding and characteristic feature of the whole Nazi ideology. If we begin by doing it to Canadian Japanese, we shall most certainly go on to doing it to Canadian Yugoslavs and Canadian Jews and Canadian Negroes, and we might even ultimately find ourselves doing it to Canadian Englishmen and Scotsmen.
—Toronto Saturday Night.

High and Low

By R. I.

HAMILTON, Ont.

A common adage is that beginning work early in the morning should be perfectly all right. The excuse is that since one is so sleepy in the mornings, one does about two or three hours of work without actually realizing the fact, and therefore earning a portion of one's living without going through the long mental torture generally involved in the process.

To theorize on this subject is one thing; to practise it, another. At least with us.

But, ah—these sharp, but not zooty mornings in the winter are grand. (For the meaning of "sharp but not zooty" we refer you to a recent thesis by the writer of On the Loose on the subject of wolves in these columns). Bundled up from head to toes in our long patriotic unders, felt overshoes, a scarf, thick overcoat and complete to earmuffs, we leave our home and swing jauntily for the scene of our work. How miserable that group appears on the corner, waiting for the York Street bus. They must be the office fellows, who disdain to wear these long woolen unders. Ah! it cannot be realized how uncomfortable life can be without these epicures of high clothing. And to think in British Columbia they were unknown to us. And those women! Silk stockings, short coats, dinky-winky hats that do nothing more than cover the scalp. Oh vanity! Satis Verborum!

We turn at Strathcona. We pause for a moment to give our salutations of a fine morning to an old work horse hitched to a milk wagon. Next we meet someone who differs not too much in general appearance with our friend, the horse. She is the woman we always meet at this time of the morning.

Sadly, we must say that she is horrible to look at. She has a small pinched face that is smaller than the usual small face, and more horrible than the usual horrible hat that shows off her homely features to really a poor, poor disadvantage. She is skinny and tall. But all the fine clothes she wears and even the rich costly fur coat she flourishes from the back of some poor animal does not cover the blight of nature. Our pace is accelerated and the pain of our meeting is but of a fleeting moment. Once more the morning is wonderful—that is sharp but not zooty.

There is snow on the ground. It crunches beneath our feet. It li in the barren branches of the trees. From the chimneys of homes, smoke warmingly rises. Around us tiny tots and some not so small tots walk, trot or run to school. One of these days we will meet Henry I. We must continue our interesting discussion on the three milkwagons coming up the same street, which represents Higher Economics. We wonder if he has finished his knitting yet or his hemstitching. Funny, the things they have to take in Normal.

We stand at the corner of King and wait for our street car. Around and about us, people stride furiously to work. Autos come cautiously down the snowy lane. At the corner stands our good friend the special constable, directing traffic leading to the elementary school. He is a majestic figure clad in his thick big overcoat and a glistening bear hat. King-like he lifts his arm, the whole line of traffic stops. Across the street run the kids, and here and there the family dog. Ponderously he stops the children. Mightily, he beckons the King Street traffic to pass, and they pass. The routine goes on. Hurry up, Mary, Jean, Bob, Jim.

We wonder who he is? We wonder what he did before. We're willing to wager that he was something like Mr. Pinch of Charles Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit". Tom Pinch is that unselfish, sincere fellow believing in the goodness of all people, leading a humble but a good life. Ah, our special constable. Perhaps, in his days he was just a janitor of a big building always being ordered to do this and do that. Now, he commands the traffic at Strathcona and King. He stops the traffic by the mere lifting of his palms. He moves the traffic by the mere lifting of his palms. He is master here. Come on, Tommy, Freddie, Molly, Emily, you have only four minutes before the bell.

It's good to be alive in the mornings! There's nothing like it. Pitiful and sorrowful is the man who misses it all. Sorrowful indeed was the man who slept in the street car till the end of the line. It was pathetic to see him clutch his lunch pail and peer out to see where he was, when he was awakened by the conductor. Poor fellow, he had to retrace his steps and most certainly he was late for work. Ah, mornings! They are wonderful and yet it is hard to get up even with all these pleasures awaiting you! I must learn to duck when I utter such phrases around here.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian,

Let me congratulate you on the publication of a special number. No doubt, you and your colleagues have spent many a sleepless night, in order that we, who have been dispersed throughout the country, may have the pleasure of reading the only paper published for the benefit of Canadians of Japanese origin.

Among the articles I read (in the Christmas issue), the one written by Rev. Kabayama and another by Mr. Trueman have struck me very impressively. I think Rev. Kabayama's experiences and observations of life in the Alberta resettlement may be depicted in a nut-shell by the well-known phrase, "blood, sweat and tears."

Mr. Trueman's advice to Japanese Canadians in the East is poignantly illuminating. As regards our employment, I agree with him completely in that we should "make up our minds to be good employees and strive to be patient." To become good Canadians, there should be no contention to the use of the English as "primary language", as to increase the number of other Canadian friends, and "adopt the Canadian point of view on moral and international matters."

All in all, your special number is a paper we take pride in reading.

T. KONDO

Great Lakes Sawmill, Ft. William.

Nisei Must Remember

Editor, The New Canadian,

In Toronto, on Christmas Eve there was a dance in a Masonic Temple Hall to which many (too many) Niseis went. What the dance was for, I do not know, but to all appearances it had no worthy purpose. It was not for any War Relief Benefit, or for the Red Cross, or for any Christmas Fund. It seemed simply and purely a selfish pleasure. In normal times it would have been swell as a Christmas Ball, but not now.

In Toronto there are many soldiers from many parts of Canada. On Christmas Eve, on Christmas Day, many of them are lonely, walking the streets remembering about home and family. They are going to fight and die for freedom for us all. If they saw a large mass of Nisei pouring out onto Yonge Street, boarding street-cars en masse, they have every right to be really enraged at our witless and careless indifference to these critical days.

We are denied the right to fight beside the other Canadians, yes, but the very least we can do is to refrain from those very same mistakes we made in Vancouver—that of going around in exclusive packs.

A few days before Christmas there was published a Gallup Poll showing that 54% of Canadians wished to send us out of this land. In view of that, and because we are in an extremely precarious and delicate position, we should refrain

War Is Ruthless

from crazy thoughtlessness. It makes me burn to see how little the Niseis realize that the Japanese are the most unwanted, most hated people in this country.

We are cutting our own throats by our unnecessary selfishness. I wish I could pound into every unthinking Nisei, that unless he wakes up to the danger of his situation not only he, but all of us, will be thrown out on our ears by the very people who now are tolerant and sympathetic.

There are many places of amusement in Toronto where a couple of congenial Nisei can go for entertainment and relaxation. Or if the Nisei would forget that there are any other Japanese in town and make friends with folks of other races, he would be much better off. It is our very timidity and backwardness in going out to meet other Canadians than ourselves that keeps us running in our narrow groove. Unless one gives friendship one can't expect it in return.

It is a pity that we have been spoon-fed and supervised all our lives so that now in this crisis, we are unable to make adult decisions for ourselves but must be told and scolded as before.

I have every sympathy for those young Nisei who, after working all year, living in a one-room flat away from their families, want to fling off the shadow of loneliness at Christmas-time, but they cannot afford to abandon themselves solely to pleasure. This must be emphasized over and over again.

The whole world is in flames, and the Japanese, more than the Germans, will be the ones to be burned to the last. How dare we cavort around in blind heedlessness when nations are captives, when men, women and children are dying by the million! Oh how dare we indulge our petty selves!

I am not addressing myself to those Nisei who are aware of all this and who act accordingly. I am addressing myself to those Niseis who have never thought about it at all, and those who have forgotten that war is ruthless, is cruel, is merciless.

T. MURIEL KITAGAWA

Toronto, Ont.

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KASLO, B. C.

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東行する者はこれからも相當ある見込
「カナダ東部の仕事口を尋ねてくるものが多い」

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州に於ける日本人は二萬四千人から今や一萬六千人に減少したが此數は本年は更に減少するであらう。右に關してビーシーセキユリチーコミッション當局は、これだけの數が減少するかどうかに就ては見積ることをしてゐないが「今後日本人の東行は各インテリアタウンから相當數に上るものと思はれる。それは多くの日本人が東部に於ける仕事口に關して照會して來てゐるのでも判る」と言つて居り、移動日本人の間に東行する氣持が動いて來てゐる事に就ては次の如く說明してゐる。

△在來移動日本人は東部に於て就職することを嫌がつてゐたのであるが今や彼等はビーシー州以外に於てこそ將來恒久的に定住し得る可能性があると見るやうになつて來た。

△此理由からして彼等は滯在に於て就職してきた仕事口を得たがつて居り、若しくは戰後に於ても引續き就職の機會ある仕事口を得たがつてゐる。

△若し彼等に經驗ある仕事口であつたならビーシー州のインテリアタウンに居る日本人にして東部の就職口を拒否するやうな者はないと思ふ。

（晩香坡發）クリスマス季節に交際のもとで過ごした日系獨身者は一月中旬頃から再び就働のため方々に行くであらうとコミッション當局は語つてゐる。當局ではビーシー州內の木材產業、平原州の農地、東部カナダの仕事等へ日本人を送る計畫を起してゐるがオンタリオ州フォートウイリアムの木材伐採などの東部への轉働は二月一日頃から開始させる筈だと云ふ。オンタリオ州南西部の果樹農園地方向けもある譯である。

人口は七百五十名に減少
家庭經濟に助力するサンドン日本人委員會

（サンドン通信）一九四三年度以來の西北年の東部行き、州內木材產業への轉働などでサンドン在住日本人の間にも相當な動きを見せ總移動完了當時は約九百名の人口であつたのが此頃では七百五十名そこといふ數に減少し、夫等の人々は現に各自にも一應安定した生計を立てゝ居り、此の間幾多の曲折はあつたが移動第二の新年を迎へたのであり、在住日本人の統一に骨折つてきた日本人委員會では色々と苦勞して眼に見えぬ仕事もして來たのであるが特に目立つのは何といつても野菜、果物の廉價配分に努力したことであらう。左に夫れ等の數字などを示す。

▲野菜果物取扱ひ——日本人委員會が在留者の家所經濟を助ける爲め各方面から青物果物類を大量に取寄せた數量は七月から十一月に至る間に六萬五百四十九斤に達し金額にして一千六百五十餘弗に及び全般からみるときは相當に家庭生活の經濟化に貢献してゐる。

▲移動以來の死者十四名、悉く「同胞葬」により弔はれた。

▲出生——三十名と推算される。

▲各方面への贈り物——幼稚園、日校、公校、病院其他への年末贈り物も委員會から送つた。

▲ハイ校維持會援助並に一般教育事業援助にも委員會は働きかけた。

〇

此の冬のサンドンの雪は前年程でなく温度も高い方だが、しかし凍結のため發電用の水量が著しく減じたので電力の不足を來して居り在留民は電力消費の無駄をせぬやう注意してゐる。又一時氣づかはれた冬期の薪配給も汽車毎にハンターサイデングから送荷されるので此の分ならば先づ不安はないらしい。當州內製材、伐木方面へ就働してゐる青年數名は二、三週間のハラデーを得て目下家庭を訪問中である。（杉万生）

道路キャンプと新年祝賀

（ブリンストン第二キャンプ通信）元旦には午前七時半に起床して一同食堂に參集し委員長深澤重五郎氏の賀辭により新年をことほぎ式を擧行、一同起立して世界戰爭勇士の靈に默禱をさゝげた。かくて元日には雜煮祝ひの朝食、晩には刺身に支那料理其他新年にふさはしい色々の御馳走がありキャンプ員一同楽しい一日をすごす事が出來たが、これもひとへにコックの橋本濱吉男氏が骨身をおしまず一同に正月氣分を味はせるため材料不足の中から工夫して御馳走をつくつてくれたからであり一同は彼の無言の努力に常に感謝してゐる。二日の晩には總會を開催して役員を改選したが委員長は再選され次の如く部署がきまつた。

▲委員長深澤重五郎▲副委員長兼報道部長渡邊武雄▲幹事橋本高壽男▲會計綠川幸之▲監查役松岡盛信　岸山秀▲衛生部長兼俱樂部長松久保才二▲通信員岸山秀▲運動部長安井與三郎▲消防部長澤田新三郎▲各ハウス委員（一）松久保才二（二）松岡盛信（三）渡邊武雄（五）小杉榮三郎（七）富田四一郎（八）澤田新三郎（九）岸山秀

（プリンストン第五、フライデークリー・キャンプ通信）十二月廿三日夜委員會を開催して次の件を協議決定した。

（一）新年祝賀會——可能なる範圍に於て正月氣分を味ふべく鳴石吉郎、河口正浦氏を準備委員として「年越しソバ」を味ひ元旦には新年祝賀會を開催、費用は一人廿五仙づゝ負擔

（二）總會——一月二日午後開催して諸報告と協議及委員の改選を行ふ

尚目下流行性感冒にかゝつてゐる者が日白人で十數名あり岸山氏が特別看護の任に當つてゐる。

△十二月十五日には吉岡牧師がキャンプを訪問して有益なる話をされたが一同は感謝してゐる△澤田明憲氏は結婚のためスローカンに移動

（ピラミッド通信）積雪三尺の中にうづもれしロッキー山中の一寒村ピラミッドにも新年はおとづれたが當地の道路キャンプに就働する日本人一同は至極元氣にていたど、餅はなく酒はなくとも新年氣分は争はれず、元日の午後六時より一同は新年親睦茶話會を催し色色の想ひ出話に花をさかせたり各種のゲームに興じたりして一夜を樂しく過ごした。

住居の改善
スローカン各地で

（スローカン通信）スローカンヴアレーの日本人居住地の家屋の改善が行はれてゐるが、レモンクリークではコミッションからビルヂングペーパー其他の材料が供給されて居住者自身が之を家の周りに張つて居り、ベイファームではターペーパー、ニウデンヴアーでは其上にシーダーの割板も充分に供給されるので家の見かけもよくなつてゐる。

グリンウツド
委員會新役員

（グリンウツド通信）十二月十二日グリンウツド日本人委員會定期總會が開催せられ同廿四日に役員の改選が行はれ左の諸氏が當選。

▲委員長高橋保雄▲議長新出吉太郎▲副議長中井幸平▲幹事狩谷勇▲會計保永角治▲常置委員織田清齋　佐々木一二　新田松之助　田中千雄　小山常吉

演藝會盛大
リルエットで

（リルエット通信）當地に移動してゐる日本人一同は一月二日ホールに於て新年祝賀の演藝會を開催したが移動以來はじめての催しであり二ケ年ぶりの慰安であり歡喜であつた。夕刻五時婦人方の犧牲的準備によつて出來た夕食の饗宴に舌つゞみをうち、やがて神崎氏の新年祝賀にふさはしい開會の辭に續いて下野、小原兩氏が挨拶、間もなく坂木天明氏の流行歌を皮切りに餘興は始まり、ダンス、踊、獨唱、時代劇及現代劇、小唄、浪曲、浪花節、劍舞の他に飛び入りの數々で觀衆を充分に滿足させ夜半近く閉會したが親睦の上からも意義ふかい催しであつた。

カズロー共樂會

カズロー共樂會では今十五日（土曜）午後七時半からドリルホールに於て共演會を開催、プログラムの中にはヴァイオリン、尺八、長唄、浪花節、義太夫、流行歌等があり同好者の來會を歡迎してゐる。

結婚

▲タシメ在住の河部友宮氏義弟谷川明憲氏とレモンクリークの三浦龍藏氏次女友江孃とは山根松次郎玉木藤四郎兩夫妻の媒酌により十二月三十日三浦氏宅に於て片津閑牧師の司式の許に結婚式を擧行、披露宴後新夫婦はニューデンヴァーに新婚旅行した。

婚約

▲スローカンの前田殿作氏長女ヨシ子さんとオンタリオ州フォートウイリアムの平野敬一郎氏とは最近婚約した

死亡

▲タシメの安部滿雄氏長男忠さんは十二月廿七日同地病院に於て死去三十日本花岡牧師司式にて告別式を行つたグリーンウッドの倉本數吉（七二）は中風で永らく病床にあつたが十二月廿六日自宅に於て死去廿八日同地で田中導師司式の下に通夜と告別式執行遺骸はニウデンヴァーで火葬にした。式場では委員會高島保雄、聖心學校父母會竹內藤吉、婦人會東夫人、友人新出松之助各代表の弔辭と親族代表大關正二氏の謝辭があつた▲一月一日死去したカズローの春原繁三氏の葬儀は長男富士雄氏の東部より歸着後十一日午後七時カズロー合同教會に於て清水牧師司式の下に執行された

時計修繕並に銀工業

▲時計材料一切整備▲各方面よりの郵送による修繕も確實敏速に安價を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシチー　重田房造

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

夫**春原繁三**儀一月一日死去十一日午後七時カズロー合同教會にて清水牧師司式の下に葬儀執行の際には御會葬を忝ふし種々御同情に預りました段午略儀紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

妻　春原敏子
長男　富士雄
次男　富士功
友人總代　渡邊宇平

夫**豐吉**儀永らく[illegible]十二月二十六日午後[illegible]自宅に於て死去[illegible]八日午後七時より[illegible]田中導師司式の下に告別式執行[illegible]

長男 次男 三女 在日本 [illegible]

妻**かよ**儀永々サンドンに於て[illegible]十二月二十六日午後[illegible]

一九四三年十二月三十一日
アルバータ州在　夫 [illegible]
友人 [illegible]
日本人委員會代表 [illegible]
サンドン在住者一同

長男**忠**儀[illegible]十二月[illegible]

父 [illegible]

オタワ政府がなしてゐる誓約は 正義を以て日系人を取扱ふことだけだ

「ビーシー州から追放など約束してゐない」ご勞働相言明

（ネルソン發）ネルソン商業會議所ではオタワ政府の勞働大臣に對して「戰後にクートネー地方から日本人を追出して貰ひたい」と要求する手紙を送つてあつたが之に對しミッチェル勞働相は「ビーシー州から日本人を追出すべくオタワ政府が如何なる誓約をしてゐることも自分は知らないのである。該政府がなしてゐる唯一の誓約は、其大部分がカナダ市民であるところの日系人に對して英國流の正義を以てするといふことだけであつたのだ」と返辭を寄せてきた。商業會議所では「戰後に日本人を追出して貰ひたいのはクートネー地方からであつてビーシー州からではない」といふ事これに注意して貰ひたいといふ手紙を重ねて勞働相に送ることになつた。

（ヴイクトリア發）ビーシー州のファーマース・インスチチュート（農者の協會）の各支部代表は今週はじめ州政廳に會合して日本人を全面的に排斥し追放するといふ決議を九對一で通過した。又此會合ではメノナイト、ツカボース、ハツトライトなどの徵兵忌避者がドシノーと好い土地を手に入れてゐるといふので、兵隊が復員して定着するまでは彼等に土地を賣ることを禁止せよと政府に要求することになつた。

二世には完たき市民權を

シーシーエフ首領がヴイクトリアで言明

（ヴイクトリア發）シーシーエフの全國首領コールドウエル代議士は當地に於ける演說會にてカナダ生れの日系人に全的市民權を附與すべきであるか否かと云ふ質問があつたのに答へて次の如く言明した。

キリスト教國として又デモクラシーの國としてカナダは此國に生れた者には完全なる市民權を附與しなければならぬのだ。日本人ナショナルはドイツ人又はイタリー人ナショナル同等にオンターンしなければならぬが、しかし日系カナダ人第二世には然ういふ事をしてはならぬ」

大城ジム君

カナダ軍に加り 地中海方面へ

オンタリオ州ケノラ生れの大城ジム君はカナダ軍砲兵隊に加はつて出征してゐるが最近地中海方面の戰線に廻された。恐らく同君は今次の戰爭で實戰に參加してゐる最初の日系二世であらう。同君の父チー大城氏は永いことケノラに居住してゐる人で同君は其長男である。

り運動家として知られてゐる。

調査報告は

二十日頃に提出

（晩香坡發）インテリアタウンの日本人の生活狀態を調査したロイヤル・コミッション一行は去る日曜日に晩香坡に歸つて來たが委員長のジャクソン博士は近くウイニペッグ（マニトバ州政府の保健大臣次官）へ歸つて行つて一月二十日頃までには勞働大臣への報告を完了する筈だと云ふ。

◇

アルバータ州北部のスレーヴレーキにあるチズホルム製材所で就働中の日本人ビート農者に關してピースリヴァーの新聞は「彼等は何れもよく働いてカナダの軍需資材生產に寄與しつゝあり、他の就働者と何等疑ふるところなき自由を享受してゐる」と書いてゐる。

日本赤十字から

同胞へ見舞品

國際赤十字カナダ代表マーグ氏からセキユリテー・コミッションを通じて知らせて來たところによると日本赤十字社からカナダに居る日本人に對し日米加人交換船グリプスホルム號便で多數の見舞品が送り屆けられて來たさうでカズローに居る日本人に對しては

△綠茶 五ケース △醬油 五十樽（小）△味噌 一樽（大）

が屆いてゐる。

廣く遠くに散在せしめる

戰局の展開ご戰後の事も考へて

マニトバ州モリスの赤川牧師よりの手紙によるぞ、昨年の秋マニトバ州に在る日本人の間に多くの移轉があつたが此の三月頃には更に多くの者が就働地をかへるとともになるだらうと云ふ。そして目下北部オンタリオ州で働いてゐる者はマニトバ州より移轉した者とビーシーより行つた者とで三百五十名に上るさうで此のうちマニトバ州より轉働した者の多くは四、五月の頃には再び農地へ歸つて來る事になつてゐる。尚同氏の手紙には次の點も指摘されてある。

△先だつてよりウイニペッグ市内には特別なる事情のある者以外は日本人は就働のために入れぬことになつてゐる。しかし農地の方へは適當な家族であれば三月頃よりビーシー州からでも希望者を入れる事にならう。矢張り住むには都市よりも田舍の方が安氣でよいであらう。コミッション代表のアーンスト氏すらも「今後戰爭の舞臺が太平洋に集注されてくる事により人心が險惡になるであらう」といふことと「戰後に起る色々の面倒」といふ二つの理由からして今後日本人を出來るだけ廣く遠くに散在せしめる方針をとることになるであらう。

△ウイニペッグのセント・ボニフェス病院でも看護婦見習生としてマニトバ州に居る日系ガールを受付れる事になるであらうが、ビーシー州に居るガールで希望者があるなら自分まで知らしてくれると申込むことにする。學力は一年校卒業だけでよい。（註マニトバ州三ケ所の病院で日系女子の看護婦見習ひ生を募集してゐることは既報參照記事の通り）

貴國の完名の下に記してある貴國は新時代の切れる日です、共れ以前に御送金下さるやう願ひます。

春までには

多數が農地へ 落ちつく見込

（晩香坡發）十二月中にビーシー州からロッキー以東へ移轉した日本人は、冬季の天候[illegible]もあつて[illegible]スマス季節の[illegible]があつたにも拘らず六十五名に達したが、働く能力のある家族の東行は今後一層盛んになつて春が來るまでには大多數の農地へ（滿足に落着く數が相當に出來てくるだらうと見られてゐる。若い夫婦者などにとつては先づ家庭を[illegible]して行くのが良いとされてゐるが高齡者として比較的[illegible]を持つ家庭は農業勞働や[illegible]において適當な職を見付けてやる事に努力してゐる。

（ハミルトン發）暖いことで知られてゐるハミルトンの二世男子のクラブが最近組織されたがクラブの主要目的は[illegible]を組成するにある。當地に就働する二世は今や百五十名に達すミルトンに働いてゐる者が最も多數で五十名、女子は主として家庭働きなるも中には工場やドレスメーキング働きもある。

滿足すべき收容所の狀態

國際赤十字代表が日本で調査結果

（ワシントン發）國際赤十字社では米代表として日本の捕虜收容所を檢査させた結果を「滿足すべきものである」と發表してゐる。右は米國の捕虜取扱ひに關する特別委員會の議長トーマス上院議員から要求されたもので夫れはスチムソン陸軍長官から送達されたのである。同報告官は「疑ひもなく右の捕虜收容所はショウ・キャンプ（見せても差つかへない標よいもの）の事であるだらうが、夫れにも拘らず米人捕虜はどうにかやつて行けてゐることを示す」と言つてゐる。赤十字代表が視察したのは滿洲國奉天の收容所であつて可なり詳細な報告であるが夫によると

△捕虜は三つの新築二階建の煉瓦家屋、他に病院、カンテーン、スバウス、便所等が別にあつて、娯樂裝置、圖書もあり、寢臺はストローのマットレスにブランケットとシーツ、ピロー・ケースにカヴァー等までついてゐて夏には蚊帳も備へられる。

△食物はフラワー、コーンミール、魚、ファット、野菜、大豆、アップル、みかん、鹽、香料、茶等で病人には三千八百カロリー、働く者には四千百二十カロリーの分量が與へられてゐる。（日本の兵隊には三千四百五十七カロリーしか與へられてゐない）といふ風で、捕虜たちは食物に關しては滿足してゐるものゝ「ただ長いこと滯留するには少し單調にすぎる」と言つてゐると云ふ。

僅かに四百

米國で捕へてる 日本兵捕虜數

（ロサンゼルス發）米國政府のパタソン陸軍次官は當地に於ける新聞記者との會談において「米國軍が捕虜にしてゐる日本兵は僅に三百七十七名だけである」と發表したが、之は日本軍を敗るのが如何に困難なるかを公衆に示すために發表したのであつて「日本兵は戰が不利の攻擊に對しては殆ど狂的になつて當つてくるので從つて捕虜になるものも少いのである」と說明してゐる。

◎

（ニウヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は東條首相が政府の首腦部に對して「國民の間に樂しからざる氣分が釀成されつゝあるので國民の間に恐怖心を起させないやうに氣をつけるべきである。戰時に於ける國民の生活狀態は益々困難となりつゝあるので政府當路者は自ら犠牲となり刻苦精勵するの精神をもつて國民に對し範を示さねばならぬ」と警告した旨報じてゐる。

イタリー前線の

日系兵死傷者

（ワシントン發）最近のイタリー戰線に於ける日系二世兵士の死傷者數は九十二名の達した旨米政府陸軍省から公表された

△戰死三一△負傷者五八△行方不明三

何れも米第五軍に加はつてゐるものである。

（ネブラスカ州ノース・プラット發）日系米兵の勇士坂本曹長は先週ヨーロッパから故郷のネブラスカ州に歸還して來た。歐洲、北阿、中東等において三十回の戰鬪に參加して名譽の勳章を授けられたのであるが、猛烈なる爆擊にも拘らず無傷である。

（アルヂール發）イタリーに於ける英米軍はドイツ軍を擊破しつゝローマへ七十哩の地點まで進んだ

（ロンドン發）ドイツ軍を擊退して遂にポーランド國境内に進擊したロシア軍はワルソー・オデッサ鐵道の二十一哩の地點まで到達、ドイツ軍の退路を遮斷しつゝ一萬六千のドイツ軍を倒したとモスコーで發表してゐる。

謹賀

新らしき年を迎へて皆樣の倍々なる御健勝を念じ上げます

高橋久仁子

KUNIKO TAKAHASHI

[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
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社員 前田東
同 森次晃
同 池野順次

社説

勞働相の重要な言明

次々に取除かれねばならぬ制束

一九四四年は日系カナダ人にとつて一層明るい年であることが約束せられ、既にその幸先よき先導は行はれたことが見られる。

日系カナダ人に對するプロパテーをリースする制限が緩和されたと發表されたことは、よしんばそれがごく僅の程度のものではあつても、非常に重要なることでなければならぬ。此制限は一九四二年二月に國令を以て發布され、次でカナダ國防法の中に含まれるに至つたもので、夫れはトロントの二世委員會が「カナダに於ける非敵國人に對して加へられた最も過酷なる市民の自由制束である」と言つているほどのものである。

今やこの制限規定は、一ケ年以内の期限を以てビズネスのためる住居を目的とするも同樣に建物をリースすることを許容するといふ風に、些少ではあるが緩和され修正されたのである。修正された點は斯の如く一少部分であるとは云へ、東部の諸都市に再轉住し、彼等の經驗を有するビズネスを再開したいと願望してゐる人々を大に助けることになるであらう。

オタワ政府の勞働大臣は先週ネルソン商業會議所よりの手紙に對する返事の中で「ビーシー州から日本人を移動させるべくオタワ政府が如何なる契約をしてゐることも自分は知らないのである。我政府がなしてゐる唯一の契約は其大部分がカナダ市民であるところの之等の日系カナダ人に對して英國流の正義を以てするといふことだけであつたのだ」といふ極めて重要なる言明を行つたのであるが、吾等は此の契約が更に一層完全に遂行せられて、斷る確固たる行動により現存する制束規定が次々に取のぞかれて行くことを心から希望せざるを得ないのである。

日系人に對する諸種の制束が偏見を持つ人々の氣持を和げる價値なきは言ふに足りないものであるけれども、人々の士氣を低下させ再轉住に疑ひをもたせてゐるところは測り知れざるほどのものであるのだ。

正常生活へ返る唯一の道

ビーシー州インテリアタウン居住地に於ける移動日本人の状態を調査するためのローヤル・コミションは其の仕事を終了した。調査委員は各タウンに於ける住居の狀態を調べ、教育と衛生に關しては特に關心を拂ひ、科學的な基礎の上に作られた記錄を精査し、各タウン日本人代表者の提言に對してはよく耳を傾け、總体として人間的な態度をもつて調査に當つてくれたといふ印象をのこして行つたのである。

調査員の具体的調査事實は、日本人代表者から提出された證言と共に之を集約してオタワ政府に提出せられるであらう。其結果により政府は何等かの處置をとるかも知れないし、或はまた何もしないかも知れない。しかしながら、何れにしてもインテリアタウン居住地のやり方について又は政府の方策の上に何等かの大々的變改が行はれるであらうなどゝいふ事は到底には像測できないことである。其最も大なる理由の一つは、インテリア居住地といふものが、移動者自身の奮闘によつて満足なる生活をなすに非ずして、活氣のない避難者を恒常的に居住させてゆくといふ計畫のもとに設置されたものでは、決してないといふ點である。政府は、移動者が正常なる社會に於て再定住するに至るまでの一時的の居所としてしかインテリアタウンは開設しなかつたのである。

日本人社會から提起された所謂「ケチ臭い取扱ひ」といふ苦情に對しては反響が起つてくるかも知れないし、凡そ正常計劃からは恐ろしくかけはなれてゐる「ゴーストタウン」に於ける心配が移動者の間において益々増大しつゝあるといふ事だけは明らかにされた。しかし乍ら、健全なる經濟的基礎の下におかれてゐない群居生活のインテリアタウンに於ける生活が「正常なる状態」に復するであらうなどゝいふ事は如何にしたところで望まれることではないのである。

ローヤル・コミションの再權があるなしに拘らず、働きさへすれば自活能力のある家族が出來るだけ幸福なる状態に行ける唯一の途は、勇氣を出して乗出すといふことだけであつて、それが早ければ早いだけ彼等自身のウエルフエアは保護せられるのである。

轉住と再定住問題にたいする私の意見

オンタリオ州定住斡旋係　イー・ツルーマン

今日までのところ東部に於ける二世に開かれてゐる仕事口の大部分は、男子にあつては勞働であり女子は家庭働きである。政府管理の造船所、罐詰工場などは未だに日系二世には門戸を閉してゐる。それにも拘らず多數の者は彼等自らの選ぶ職業に就きつゝあり、其數は益々増加してゐる。彼等の多くは經濟的獨立を達成して既に移動前よりも遙に好い收入を得てゐる者もある。

東部にやつてくる轉住者の數が何百といふ數になるに從つて色々な問題が起る。第一に吾々當局を煩はす問題は、男女ともに彼等の仕事口を餘りに早く去るといふことである。其結果として到る所の雇主が日本人に對する不滿足の態度を見せる。之に關してはセレクチヴ・サーヴィスの仕事口凍結令によつて可なり事態は調整されはしたけれども尚ほ充分注意しなければならぬ事だ。再定住に關しては雇主が主要なる役目をつとめるといふ事を認識しなければならぬ。彼等に満足を與へれば彼は其友人にも二世雇傭を慫慂するであらうが不滿を與へれば反對の結果になる。

一つの仕事口に辛棒しないといふことゝ共に、よく缺勤するといふ問題もある。其の苦情は度々きかされるのであるが、之は日本人の就職口にとつて由々しい惡結果を齎すものである。

吾々の關心事となるもう一つの事は、日本人が大都市に集結したがる事である。若し吾々が單にビーシー州の問題をオンタリオ州に移すだけの事であるならば大なる犠牲と悲劇の伴つた移動は意義なき事である。私の考へでは、小さな町に住む者の方が實際に於ては有利なのである。そこでは彼等は其社會內に於て地位を築き上げる事も出來るのであり、地方に長く住んでゐて町の有力者になつてゐる日本人もあるのである。多くの者が斯うした開拓精神をもてなかつたなら、日本人を地理的に分布して發展させるといふ政策は達成困難である。

東部カナダに於ける日本人の定住を成功させる上に一つの障碍は人種的偏見であるが、之に對して日本人は色々な方策をとつてゐる。日本人再轉住に關する市民委員會は二世の居る各中心地に組織されて居て、一層良き仕事口と住居と社會的娯樂的機會とを獲得することを目的として働いて居り、諮問委員會では[illegible]政府司法省に對して住居のために家屋を購入する許可をもつと容易に與へる事を要請した。

オンタリオの各大學では是までの態度をかへて二世を入學させる事になつたし、總体として新聞の態度も一年前よりもよくなつた。日系人が農地を借りる事に對する許可も最近さがつたし、二世學生は今や、州政府共同の戰時緊急訓練クラスに入つて研究する事を許可されたが、あらゆる方面より見て、現存する制束が緩和される日が近づきつゝある事が判る。

しかし再定住を成功させるか否かは要するに移動者自身の行動如何にかゝつて居る事を記憶しなければならぬ。東部にある日本人は第一に彼等のしてゐる仕事の如何にかゝはらず良き勤勞者たる事を心がけて、假令夫が賤しい仕事であらうとも自ら夫れをよけずむやうな事をせずに仕事を完全に成しとげるべきである。戰時は個人的な野心を遂げる時ではない。主要なる事は人々が總の双手を最も適當に國家の生産に決定的に寄與するといふ事である。夫に對して國家が承認する事を以て個人の野心を抑へる事に對する充分なる報酬としなければならぬ。カナダと運命を共にする事を決意した移動者の總てが、有らゆる意味に於て良きカナダ人たるべき最善の努力を拂はねばならぬことは言ふまでもない。彼等は英語をもつて主なる言葉となし、他のカナダ人の友だちと交わる事を心がけ戰後[illegible]でも國際事業に關してもカナダ人の意見を彼等の意見とする事に努めなければならぬ。

適正なる再轉住政策に依つて移動者がその中央のある目標のために邁進し困難の障壁に對し勇んで立ち向へさへすれば、まだ/\東部カナダには多くの人々のために良き生活の機會が[illegible]あることを[illegible]。しかし、やつて來る者は[illegible]設される目標あることを[illegible]をもつて示すだけの決意がなければならぬ。その決心さへあれば何も恐れることはない。カナダ人は先天的に公平を愛し事の當然的正義とフェアプレーの精神を以て日本人にあらゆる公平の機會を與へるであらうことを私は確信するものである。（完）

カスロー・レター

豊かなる生活を

梅月高市

一月初めにレジャイナでシーシー・エフの全州各國執行委員會が開かれ、カナダの經濟、社會、更に法問題に對する解決策が討議されましたが、右に關してコールドウェル黨首は、カナダに於ける戰後問題に對する吾々の主要目標は工業、農業勞働者と歸還兵士とに對して豊かなる生活の機會を與へ社會的保障を得せしめることにあるとして[illegible]して居ります。其[illegible]のなかには産業、自由[illegible]、健康保險の社會化、大々的な住宅建築案、勞働條件の改善、[illegible]組織の改善等があり、更に農業組には農業勞働政策を確立すると共に[illegible]で有らゆる勞働者にたいする最低公正賃金法を實施し、勞働賃金の八十パーセントを基準とする[illegible]者時間數を作らせる勞働者に[illegible]するといふ事なのであります。

シー・シー・エフが產業やアーディスの社會化を主張してゐることは右の如くでありますが、それは個人の生活が少數個人の意欲のために犠牲にされるのを排除するにあつて、何も國際のドラッグ・ストーア・ロックフェラー等の如き小さな地味なサーヴィスをしてゐるものにまで其手を及ぼさうとするものでないことはコールドウェル氏も説明してゐるところで、私共[illegible]といへば有であるものを[illegible]にし共有にすると[illegible]へるのは[illegible]ひであります。

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不満はもつべし、されど生活は建設的に

（ウイニペッグ市）佐藤信次

天國は燈をとりて新郎を迎へに出づる十人の童女になぞらふべし。その中五人は智く五人は愚なり。愚なる者は其の燈をとるに油を携へざりしが、智き者は其の燈と共に、油を器に携へたり。新郎おそかりければ皆假寐して眠れり。夜半ばに呼びて新郎來りぬ出で迎へよと呼聲ありければこの童女ども皆おきて其の燈火を整へたるに愚かなる者智き者に曰ひけるは我等の燈火きえんとす。願はくば汝等の油を我等に分け與へよ。智き者答へて曰ひけるは我等と汝等とに恐らくは足るまじ。汝等賣者に往きて己が為に買へ。かれ等買はんとて往きし時新郎來りければ既に備へたる者は之と共に婚筵に入りしかば門は閉められたり。斯くて後そのほかの童女來りて曰ひけるは、主よ、主よ、我等のために開きたまへ。答へて我まことに汝等に告げん。我汝等を知らずと曰へり。然れば慧らずして守れ。汝等その日その時を知らざれば也（マタイ傳二九）

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遠慮なく云へばニユーカナデアンに對する當地在住同胞の世評は餘り芳ばしくない向きの可なり多い事を否定する事が出來ない。その主なる理由は同紙上に發表される當地の情報は實相の正鵠を告げて居らない事にある。もつと端的に云へば紙上に發表される當地の状態は非常によい方面だけであつて一般的には決してさうした雰圍に居る樣なものではなく却て多くの不満の中に生活して居ると云ふ事である。それと共に夫れはそれから移動しやうとして居るビーシー州の同胞に誤つた先入観を植つけ將來當地に移動した場合に大きな失望を與へる結果を來らすだらうと云ふ事、之等が主なる理由である。

思ふに之は一マニトバ州に限られたる現象ではないだらう。西はビーシー州から東はケベツク州に至る廣大なる地域に分散した同胞は其の土地々々に於て斯うした氣持を持つて居る者の恐らく少なくない事を私は想像する。私達は不可避なる力に押されて移動し之からも亦その不可避なる力に押れて移動ぜんとする人々のある時此の問題は充分冷靜に考察されなければならないと思ふ。

マニトバ州に移住して以來の目まぐるしい一年有半、その間私は私にとつては人生最大の悲痛事をつぶさに體驗し、今はこの中原州最大の都市の眞只中に孤立してあらゆる苦闘を續けつゝあるのであるが、さうした現在の私が此問題を如何に感じつゝあるかを發表する事が何等かの參考にならばと筆を執つたのである。

先づ私はニユーカナデアンに就て考へてみよう。其處に私は大きな無理のある事を見逃す事が出來ない。カズローの一角に立籠つて廣大無邊な全カナダに分散した同胞に一々各地の正確な報道を告げ満足を與へると云ふ事は寧ろ望む方が無理である。恐らくそれは大新聞にしても容易に成し得る所ではないであらう。私の知る範圍に於て同紙の東部カナダの直接見聞は昨春梅月、生田兩記者の極めて短期間の走る樣な旅行たゞ一回だけに限られて居る。從つて同紙が讀者通信に重きを置かなければならない事は止むを得ない事である。然し讀者の通信しやうとする材料は多くの場合善い方面の報道である事も止むを得ない傾向である。特に夫れは現時の如き戰時の嚴格なる檢閲下に於ておやである。實際投稿する者にとつて戰時の自由さが持てないのだ。同胞が不満の生活を續け未曾有の試練の中にありながら然もあれだけでも明るい材料が示さるゝと云ふ事は新聞紙の價値を評外に措いて私は喜びに値する事だと思つて居る。同紙が斯うした特殊の時代に特殊の立場に立つて然も初期ニユーカナデアンに見られなかつた社會指導への努力の跡を今私共は見出して喜ぶ。私はニユーカナデアン同人の一層の健闘を祈る者である。

○

次に私共の不満足なる生活に就て檢討してみよう。一体満・不満は主觀的問題である。同一境遇にあつてもその人々の主觀に依つて感じが自ら異つて來る。然し目下私達が置かれて居る客觀的諸事態の中から充分なる満足を得るといふ事は至難と云つて差つかへないと思ふ。更にもつと廣い視野からいつて現代の社會生活に於て果してそれだけの人が満足して居るだらうか、経羅の御自由たい人を除いては皆不満を持つと云つてよからう。人類は何れの時代にも不満を持つ、不満は改善を要望し、改善は努力をともなひ、努力は進歩と向上を産むのだ。斯うした不満が人類になかつたならば進歩の歴史は停止するであらう。

私共が今置かれてゐる客觀的諸事態の中から不満なしに生活して居る人があるとすれば、それは不思議な事であらう。然しそれと共に私達の生活が不満そのものより一歩も出ないものであるならば、それは我同胞の將來にとつて由々しき問題である。それは我同胞の歴史の死を意味するものだから。この意味に於て私は目下の不満に必ずしも悲觀しない。要は私共は冷靜に時代と私共の立場を正視し不満の中から建設への努力の道を進むことだ。

更に私は目下の不満は移動に對する同胞の無理に胚胎せらるゝ事の多いのを見る者である。當時私はステヴストン關係のビーツ移動係を受け持つた關係上當時の同胞の心理状態をよく知ることが出來た。ステヴストンの情勢は第一にス村同胞は眞先に移動せしめらるる運命にあつた事、第二にぐづぐづして居ると家族分散して強制移動さるゝ事、第三にビーツ勞働だけが唯一の家族移動の道であつた事、以上に大別さるゝ。斯うした情勢下にあつたステヴストンの人人に私は極度の狼狽と混亂を見た。多くの人達は先を競うてビーツ係の事務所に殺到した。之等の人々にとつてはビーツ勞働の性質の如きは殆ど問題外であつた。家族一處に立のける機會をつかむ事に縋いつぱいであつた。その間は如何なる苦勞もいとはない覺悟を示して居つた。私が見てビーツ勞働に不適當な人でもしきりに之を志望し、然も年老たる人から涙ながらに頼まれた事も二三に止まらなかつた程である。之は勿論ステヴストンで私の接した状態ではあつたが各地とも大同小異であつた事と思ふ。

斯うした人達も一度當地に落着けば少しでもよき状態の下に生活したい慾望が産まれて來る。之に加へてビーシーに於けるコミシヨンの説明と現地の状態との間には可なり大きな開きがあつた。家屋が飛隙で不完全である事、用水の惡い事、買物に不便な事、ビート勞働は想像以上に困難な事、働き手のよく揃つた家庭でなければ到底之による生活保證は不可能な事、旅行の自由が束縛された事、酒が禁止された事等々、私共の以前の生活に比較してそれは餘りにも大きな差異であつた。私達が委員會を組織した目的も効果は徐々に遲々たるものではあるが、委員會が努力して來た所のものも斯うした不満を是正して行く事が重要な仕事であつた。

私達の生活は不満そのものに終始されてはいけない。それは努力を産み、進歩を呼び、解決を求む不満でなければいけないのだ。時代は私達に止まらず、總ての人々が悩みと憤怒の中に生活して居る時である。此地で不満を持つ者は彼の地でも不満を持つ者である。私達はこの不可抗力の網の中に突きこまれて居るのだ。この論から逃れる事は出來ないのだ。併し其の中に於ても建設的生活をきづき上げる事は可能である。

私自身の体驗からしても、私は此地に愛妻を葬り、今又最愛の子供の病院生活を續け、自分は日常勞働に於て子弟の教育に心配してゐる。然し私は斯うした不満の土地を愛さうとし此處に私の生活を建設しやうと努めて居るのだ。斯うした心構へで行く時、私はこの不楽なる土地の中にも愛すべきものを感じ、苦しき勞働の中に[illegible]の慰めを味ふのである。

人生は何處に於ても[illegible]じ得ないだらう、それと共に人生は何處に於ても満足を得る[illegible]のである。此處に於て私は[illegible]

[illegible]に引いた[illegible]の[illegible]を語る事である。人生到る所に現實が蔽はれて居る。然し心に[illegible]の[illegible]て居らるゝ者は之れに氣付かないのだ。所謂之につらなる事が出來ないのだ。ベートーベンの[illegible]もニーチエの[illegible]も其の者には何のかゝはりもないだらう。ダビンチの名畫も、ミレーの晩鐘も盲人にとつては一文の價値がないだらう。盲人や聾者でなくとも音樂に對する素養に缺くる者[illegible]を持たない者にとつては如何なる名畫も、如何なる名曲も何等の感興を起さしめないだらう。

人生到る所に現實がかくれて居る。[illegible]之につらなり得る者は幸福である。ただ[illegible]はそれに氣付かず[illegible]いで居るのだ。[illegible]は絶えず現實の不満にとらはれ過ぎて居るのだ。そして不可能な現實の[illegible]から逃れる事を夢想して居るのだ。然し[illegible]は直ちに[illegible]に歸るだらう。私達は静かに考へてみやう。自己の[illegible]事を、家庭の事を、[illegible]の事を、そして身近に置かれて居る[illegible]の事を。そして此[illegible]な現實の中から眞實の生活を建設して行かうではないか。

農婦の句

オンタリオ州　かほる

（平和なカズロー）
湖に映る雪山影や小春なぎ
（東部移住決定）
芽柳の風のまにまに吹かれけり
春の水ふし流されて行くあした
春光や大地は萌えむ鍬の音
（四月廿五日カズロー發）
チエリーの町友よさらばよ春の朝
（アルバータに入りて）
ロツキーの草はむ牛の里うらら
汽車は行く續く曠野の春の旅
（オンタリオレーキ見て）
春の戸を開ざす氷のレーキかな
殘る雪汽車路にそひて見え隠れ
（四月廿日チヤザム着）
旅をへぬ沃野はかすむ春の雨
（五月一日の朝）
眞紅なる大日輪をおろがみて春の眠りを呼びおこしけり
（春から秋へかけて）
羊の毛刈るや若葉の風かほる
トラクターの夜も吠つゞく初夏いぶき
一本の煙草喉に流し[illegible]かな
螢火に甘い水よと呼びかける
日すさむ千點萬點飛ぶほたる
緑の行を[illegible]に置く[illegible]
[illegible]たちの笑顔[illegible]
[illegible]の田[illegible]
此里も[illegible]
道行けばコーンの[illegible]
[illegible]
露しとれ[illegible]
野菊咲く[illegible]道や[illegible]
眞紅なるトマト[illegible]
煙草の葉摘んで[illegible]けり
[illegible]秋[illegible]
トマト積んでトラツク[illegible]し
[illegible]
時雨[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
初雪[illegible]
三日月[illegible]ビーツ[illegible]
[illegible]泥[illegible]ビーツ[illegible]
[illegible]ビーツ[illegible]
[illegible]
（元旦を祝して）
[illegible]の初日影

Nisei Must Fight Against Ignorance

By "PYTHIAS"

"JAPS RUNNING TWIN FALLS"

From Highway 30 in Idaho just south of the border from the Kootenay area, can be seen the rows of long dark buildings that make up the War Relocation Authority relocation center of Minidoka at Hunt. There nearly 10,000 evacuees from the coastal fringe of the Pacific Northwest exist in the usual layout of barracks, messhalls and administration buildings common to all WRA settlements.

The city of Twin Falls is the nearest large city 30 miles away, corresponding to the relocation center in population. In a letter to the editor of the San Francisco Examiner, a publication very similar to the Vancouver Sun in its views of the Japanese problem, an irate citizen ranted to the effect that there was:

"... a large Japanese internee camp, just outside of Twin Falls, Idaho ... the town of Twin Falls is now controlled by Japs ... they roam the streets ... in large numbers without restrictions, go where they please and push Americans off the streets."

This, the discerning reader will immediately think, smells rather familiar. And well he might, for it is an example of the usual reactionary and mischievous talk, intentional or otherwise, that fans flames of race prejudice wider among people already excited by a form of war hysteria.

"JAPS RUNNING SLOCAN STORES"

A parallel case was the Slocan Green Light incident last month which quite possibly resulted in stirring the burning embers of resentment in the hearts of a proportion of the local residents in the Kootenay area.

Sometime late last year a disgruntled Greyhound customer who evidently had got out of the wrong side of bed entered the Green Light coffee shop at Slocan City bus stop on the Nakusp-Nelson route. On seeing the Nisei workers at the establishment he evidently became irritated and when by some reason the service was not as efficient as demanded, bounced out irate and wrote a complaining letter to a Kootenay city daily asking what the heck the country was coming to with "Japs running" the Slocan coffee shops and ladling out a poor quality of coffee and giving rotten service or words to that effect.

It mattered not in both cases that the facts were totally incorrect, that the Japanese were employed by local residents who opened and operated the shop for a number of years and that these Japanese were Canadian citizens by birth; similarly that the Twin Falls Japanese were those in the evacuee camp, the majority of whom were American citizens with full constitutional rights and that nothing had ever happened at the Idaho city as reported in the Examiner letter; there was no use in trying to right the situation because as usual the harm was already done.

FEAR AND IGNORANCE SEED OF "ANTI" FEELING

These prejudices and plaints arise from many quarters of this province and the Pacific states because of several factors. The biggest and most powerful reason is the nurtured fear of economic competition and the desire to eliminate this competition by taking advantage of an abnormal situation caused by the war. But those who follow the lines of thought advocated by the "anti" groups are not so much concerned with the "economic" viewpoint. they, because of profound ignorance of what Canadian Japanese are like or anything else pertaining to the problem, have the impression it is patriotic to think the "anti" way or to believe the Japanese in Canada are as bad as they are painted.

B.C. CRIES INFLUENCE REST OF CANADA

What strikes us as most important, however, about the [illegible] in B.C. against the Japanese is that they are having [illegible] effect on the views of the people in the other parts of Canada. These people assume naturally that B.C. people know the Japanese best, owing to the fact that the majority of the Japanese have lived in this province and so tend to take in the loud B.C. voices as the true facts. It can be seen then how harmful defaming stories like the feature article written by Roy Brown, editor of the Vancouver Sun for a recent issue of the widely-circulated Toronto Globe and Mail can be.

Again in the east because the people are seeing Nisei for the first time and are finding it hard to reconcile themselves to the fact that Japanese whom they meet or see do not look like the cartoonists' symbols or that they speak good English and enjoy things Canadian, there are those who try to find a suspected nigger in the woodpile and bring out the dust-worn cliche about the "untrustworthiness" of the Japanese, etc.

A recent editorial in the Welland-Colborne, Ont., Tribune blames the Japanese treatment of Allied civilians and prisoners on the Japanese residents in Canada and suggests that people capable of such [illegible] be sent back.

To people and minds such as these it would be useless to protest that it won't be "back" for most of us because our origin is in Canada; it would be of no use to protest that we too are Canadians despite our Japanese faces.

OUR FIGHT FOR THOSE WHO ARE WORTH FIGHTING FOR!!

So it seems that it remains for us to figh this ignorance—which is the prime factor behind these demanding our exile from our own country. And for many of our parents, too, deportation may well be exile for have they not also become Canadian in thought and deed?

Our weapons are our actions in Canadian life; our way of going back to life and showing other Canadians by deeds that we are brothers not strangers in their midst. The process has started and in some district a great measure of success has been achieved. For there are, we must always remember, lots of other Canadians who also cheer for us and back us in our fight.

These other clear-thinking Canadians are behind us—we're not going to let them down; they're worth fighting for!!

Racial Problems and Faith in Democracy a Double Bond Between Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians

By LARRY TAJIRI

(Editor, The Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah)

There is a common identity of interest between Japanese Americans and Canadians of Japanese ancestry. This identification has been implemented by the events which followed Pearl Harbour. The wholesale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast of the United States was followed shortly afterwards by a similar forced migration of all of Japanese parentage from the coastal area of British Columbia. The Japanese Americans, 110,000 of them, went into the barrack cities of government-enforced relocation, "cities" fenced with barbed-wire and guarded by military sentries. Japanese Canadians found new homes in the ghost towns of the Canadian Rockies. Both groups were isolated by government edict from the general population, although all Canadians and all Americans of Japanese ancestry were neither evacuated nor relocated. Those living outside the coastal areas were spared the indignities of racial evacuation.

RECOGNITION OF LOYALTY

Today there is recognition in Washington and Ottawa that the great majority of the evacuated persons, citizens and aliens, are loyal to their respective democracies. The present policy of individual resettlement in normal civilian communities, of Canadians to the eastern provinces of the Dominion, and Americans in that vast area between the Sierras and the Atlantic, is an expression of that recognition of loyalty.

We Japanese Americans "south of the border" have watched with interest and concern the problems faced by our fellow Canadians. There is a double bond between us, the ties of a common racial ancestry and of a common belief that democracy however marginal its application to a less-favored minority, is still more desirable than any other form or system of government.

If the wartime treatment of Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians has been shabby, it is not the fault of democracy. Rather, it is because democracy has not been strong enough to withstand anti-democratic pressures, arising from causes both economic and political. In the United States the issue, in general terms, is between reaction, which encourages and condones the persecution of racial minorities, and the liberal, strongly pro-democratic forces in our society which seeks the fullest practical application of the ideals of democratic living.

In the United States today there are individuals, groups and large-scale political and financial interests which are engaged in a concerted campaign of racial persecution against persons with Japanese faces. These forces seek to exploit wartime hysteria in an effort to destroy the Japanese American group as an economic force on the west coast and prevent the return of the evacuees to the evacuated area. The men behind this campaign are motivated by a combination of race hatred and greed for economic advantage. Theirs is the complete abnegation of the philosophy of world democracy for which the war is being fought. There are similar men and groups in British Columbia.

MANY HAVE RIGHT ANGLE

There are many Americans, however, who see the problem of Japanese Americans in its proper perspective, as one of the race tensions which obstruct the march toward a democratic victory at home. As the rights of loyal Japanese Canadians are espoused by the vigorous progressives of the CCF, so the rights of loyal Japanese Americans are today supported by progressives in politics, by the liberal church movement and by the CIO and liberal AFL unions of organized labor. Japanese Americans are beginning to look beyond the self-inscribed walls of racial minorities, particularly of the 13,000,000 Negro Americans, as well as with other Americans of non-European racial heritage. There can be no individual solution to the problem of race in democratic society.

Although the drafting of men of Japanese ancestry was halted shortly after Pearl Harbor, Japanese American soldiers, many of them volunteers, are now fighting on every world battlefront from India to the Aleutians. A battalion of Japanese Americans has been fighting in Italy alongside the British Eighth Army. These Japanese Americans who led a famous American division, the Thirty-Fourth, into action along the Volturno front, according to official reports, suffered 34 dead, 130 wounded and five missing in their initial engagements. These men know that theirs is a double duty, to fight against the enemy on the battlefield and to fight against those who persist in the "a Jap's a Jap" type of racist thinking at home. The Daily Sketch in London recently publicized the combat actions of this Japanese American battalion, bringing home to the people of Britain the knowledge that men of Japanese ancestry were fighting and dying for the United Nations.

CANUCK NISEI MARCH WITH J.A.'S?

Hundreds of other Japanese American soldiers have already seen action against the Japanese enemy on the Pacific front from the Bering Sea to the warm islands of the south seas. A combat regiment of Japanese American volunteers is now in intensive training in the southern United States. With every evidence to date of coordination between Washington and Ottawa in the wartime treatment of their citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, the combat record of these men will be a strong factor in resolving the post-war status of our respective minorities. Although Dominion policy at present is against the acceptance of Japanese Canadians for military service, we cannot but help wonder at the possibility that these Japanese American volunteers could march into battle alongside a Japanese Canadian battalion.

The blood and sinew of these young men, expended in the cause of democracy, must be the final guarantee of democratic treatment for all who believe in and are loyal to democracy.

New Year's Defoonitions

New Year's defoonitions and derivations from the special New Year issue of the Rowher Outpost:

Mochi—the Japanese digestible gum, containing no artificial flavor or coloring. Name derived from the way you mooch! mooch! and mochi! on it.

Sake—the Japanese "aqua fermente," distinguished from all other forms of "Spirits" in being good for the "sake of the stomach."

Sushi—A very delicious Japanese dish, coming in size, shape, color, weight, alma mater and style to suit all taste. Name derived from the way it swish and "sushi" down the esophagus.

"Shinnen - omedeto - o - go - zaimasu. Sakunenchu - wa - iriro - osewani - narimashita. Hennen - mo - aikawarazu - yoroshiku - onegaimooshiagemasu. Berha-berha."—A Japanese New Year's greeting.

"Tai—A Japanese Red Perch symbolizing a Happy New Year with a Happy Tiding (Tai Ding).

Across Canada: North Ontario Woodsmen Seek Pen Pal Letters

I'm a wheat farmer who came from the bald headed prairie in sunny Saskatchewan way to heavily-wooded snowcovered Ontario.

Here are a few details of my trip. After the harvest in Saskatchewan which was very early last year because of the dry weather, I headed for Winnipeg. I had been separated from my other evacuee friends for a year and a half so that it was very satisfying to get a hearty reception from my friend Henry Kusano.

My stay in Winnipeg was marked with some of our "old time" sessions with Ty Minamide, Bill Enta, Eich Ojke and others. As for the lassies, I couldn't believe my own eyes that they were the same former Coast girls. It may be the environment, colder weather, whatever it is, they seem to be more active, have rosier cheeks and Hollywood profiles, ahhh!

I was sent here to Ontario by permission of the B.C.S.C. and the Selective Service. In a previous issue Bob Nishimura from this same camp seems to have given particulars of the surroundings, etc., here so I will skip that and just say that the boys at camp here seem to want some letters, so please, you ambitious pen pals, drop us a line addressed in the care of Camp 31, Dryden Paper Co., Dryden, Ont.

THOMAS [illegible]

Dryden, Ont.

[illegible] NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN

Estrellita's Stardust 'n' Stuff

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

Hi there, "Hairless Joes" and "Lonesome Polecats"! How's your cooking coming along after the advice given you in the Christmas issue by H.W.I.? Are you carefully following instructions in the cook book Santa brought you or are you still trying to "dream up masterpieces"? (Yard Creek of Lakeside Villa One, Kaslo, please note.)

Maybe you weren't in time to ask dear old St. Nick for a copy of "The Joy of Cooking" so you are still one of the frustrated, struggling, hungry "bachelors". If that's the case, here are a few hints to help you out until you get your cook book.

GET THAT "YIMMS" FEELING

Keep your meals simple and cut out all the fancy trimmings. Use plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit as you need all the minerals and vitamins you can get, although you may not believe in such things. Don't get into the so easily formed fry-pan habit. Baking or boiling are the best methods of cooking vegetables.

PREPARING MURPHYS A LA ERIN

Have you tried baked potatoes? They're easy to prepare and taste good too. Choose medium sized potatoes. Scrub well. Cut a slit on the top to allow the steam to escape. Rub with butter or fat and bake in a hot oven until soft. Serve at once.

HOW ABOUT SOME CORN?? COOKED, I MEAN

Here's a recipe for a delicious corn chowder you can serve your famished friend one of these cold nights. Fry two slices of minced bacon, and drain excess fat, add one minced onion and cook with bacon until onion is transparent, but not brown. Blend in a heaping tablespoon of flour and add a pint of milk gradually to prevent lumps from forming. Stir until it reaches a thin cream sauce consistency. Add a small can of cream-style corn, heat thoroughly but do not let the milk mixture boil vigorously. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve with melba toast or crackers.

For a salad, just mix up your own special, using the basics. Lettuce, chopped cabbage or other salad greens, onions, green peppers, tomatoes. Buy a little bottle of dressing or make a French dressing by mixing thoroughly, equal amounts of salad oil and vinegar, salt and pepper.

TO KEEP YOU SWEET IF NOT LOVELY

To finish off your meal try a Chocolate corn-starch pudding. Mix one and a half tablespoons of corn-starch, three tablespoons cocoa and a quarter teaspoon of salt. Stir in one cup of scalded milk and cook in double boiler until there is no taste of raw starch ... 20-30 minutes, stirring constantly. Add half teaspoon of vanilla.

• • •

If things don't go right the first time, don't give up hope. Practise makes perfect, and besides, the best cooks in this world are men ..... according to certain male acquaintances of mine, that is. Just keep to simple menus until you are ready for the more complicated dishes.

And in the mean time, get hold of a good reliable cook book and leave the Kickapoo Joy Juice for Hairless Joe and Lonesome Polecat in Dogpatch.

Announce Engagement Of Yoshiko Maeda, K. Hirano

A cross-country union of wide interest is revealed with the announcement of the engagement of Yoshiko, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Maeda of [illegible], formerly of Port Moody to [illegible] Hirano, of Port William, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Hirano of [illegible] City, formerly of Prince Rupert.

EASTERN POSITIONS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Four couples for employment in Ontario

DARLING & COMPANY,
Chatham, Ontario.

This company employs fifteen young men and they live in a house near the plant. The servants of the company are required to look after the house and do the cooking. If the woman can handle this work alone there is no reason why her husband could not accept outside employment himself.

DR. SHERWOOD FOX,
London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki of Kaslo have been employed by Dr. Fox and they will recommend this home.

MR. L. B. SPENCER, (Barrister)
Welland, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Yamada have been employed for the past year and a half, and Mr. Spencer has no objection to accepting a couple with a young child.

* * *

● STONE, WILLIAM & CO. LTD., Ingersoll, Ontario will employ eighteen men. Wages are forty-eight cents an hour plus $1.85 cost of living bonus. After fifty hours time and a half is paid. Living accomodation provided by the Company.

● PRUDHOMME'S NURSERY GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, Niagara Peninsula, BEAMSVILLE, Ontario had several Japanese employed and as the quota was limited many others who wished to proceed there were disappointed. This year there will be vacancies for three families.

Wages for head of family, sixty dollars per month, year round, including free housing, light, and heat. Other members of the family may earn wages at hourly rates during the season.

Beamsville is about fifteen miles from Hamilton, is near to the shore of Lake Ontario and has an excellent climate.

● Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario will employ girls as dining room maids, etc., at thirty-five dollars a month. There are a number of Japanese already there.

● A large motor firm in Toronto will employ two men, one as an experienced mechanic and one as an apprentice.

The experienced mechanic will be paid $125 a month with bonus. He will work from until six and overtime at the rate of 1½.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES DAY,
Elm Avenue, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Muraki have been employed in this home and they will recommend it.

● Attention should be called to the fact that the expenses of domestic positions makes the transference East of young couples exceedingly easier. They are guaranteed living accommodation which is difficult to find. They obtain high salaries and within a year can save sufficient money, in most cases, to permit them to return to the line of business in which they were engaged before the evacuation.

Current wages are paid by all above listed employers and interested couples may obtain further details by applying to Commission Local Supervisor or to Head Office, Vancouver.

* * *

Pyramid Camp Sends Greetings to All

By F. T. M.
Pyramid, B. C.

Once more we enter another New Year and we know that you all will agree with us when we say with Tennyson;

Ring out the Old,
Ring in the New,
Ring out the False
Ring in the True,

and let this be our greeting this first day of January 1944 to our relatives and friends scattered from one end of this Dominion to the other. Whether they be in the ghost towns of the Kootenay, the beet fields and lumber camps of British Columbia, the prairie provinces and Ontario, the factories of the East and in every humble abode where each of us awaits for the return of happier days.

We here at Pyramid, taking everything into consideration, had an enjoyable day. The weatherman started us out with a nice clean white sheet which covered up all last year's blemishes, so he gave us the opportunity so often desired by many of starting out with a clean sheet.

In the evening at 7:00 p.m. we assembled in the Dining Hall. The camp committee consisting of chairman F. T. Mori, and members S. Sakamoto, T. Kitagawa, U. Ueno, S. Fujimoto, S. Sakamoto, L. M. Sanmiya and J. T. Aihoshi took charge of entertainment and very capably carried out the programme. Several of company assembled sang songs which were roundly applauded.

Mr. K. Maikawa emulating Houdini, performed many feats of magic mystifying his onlookers, especially when he passed a needle through the muscle of his upper arm without drawing blood and leaving no apparent mark.

F. T. Mori sang a song in English (naturally a love song) for the benefit of the Resident Engineer and camp staff, some of whom were persuaded either to make speeches or sing. Their efforts were greatly appreciated by those present.

After the impromptu programme everyone played "Bingo" and the excitement and fun was intense. The enjoyment all the more pleasurable inasmuch as there was no entrance fee and so no one could be the loser. It was fun listening to the Oh's and Ah's as some contestant came so near to winning only to have their hopes shattered by the sudden shout of "Bingo".

Tea, cakes, biscuits, oranges and grapes adorned the table but of course for only part of the evening. A feelings of good fellowship pervaded the air and it was with sincere feelings of regret that when the hour drew late, we left the hall. Our hope is that this feeling may carry on throughout the year and until normal times come once more.

American Evacuee Made Iowa High School Head

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Probably the only Japanese American High school principal in the country, Patrick Noda, 23 years of age, is now guiding the Galt High School in Iowa.

News of the appointment should be good news to a large number of Iowa school people, says the Des Moines Register, for several Iowa school superintendents had an extra vigorous struggle with their personal beliefs when they turned him down. They were rejecting him on the basis which they themselves felt intolerable, says the Register.

Late this summer Noda ran his own want ad in the Des Moines Register, signing his name but not stating that he was of Japanese ancestry. He received about 20 replies. In his answers to these Noda declared he was a Japanese American. The correspondence ended down to two schools and one of these was Galt.

F.T. Gordon, the Galt superintendent of schools, said he did not think the school board would hire Noda. "But the board voted to hire Noda, and we certainly are glad to have him," he said. "Noda arrived the second day after school opened. If we had not got him, I would have had to take over [illegible] part of the work and it would have been more of a load than I could have carried.

"Noda is an excellent teacher. He is a little shy though and I wish he would get out a little more and mix with the people."

There has been no criticism voiced in the community regarding the hiring of Patrick Noda, says Gordon. Some business men at nearby Clarion had asked Gordon about the Japanese-American principal. After talking with Gordon about it, they agreed that hiring Noda "was a very wise thing to do."

Galt, Iowa, is a community with a population of 156. There are 50 students in the school and 15 are high school students.

National Scout Journal Features Picture Of First Tashme Troop

OTTAWA.—The January issue of the "Scout Leader" official monthly publication of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada, features an excellent picture of the large 1st Tashme Boy Scout troop. "Canadian-born Japanese scouts of various troops carry on in one of the wartime communities," write the editors in describing the picture. The journal itself is an interesting 16-page magazine, handsomely printed on coated paper and featuring excellent typography.

RELOCEES MOVING EAST IN DECEMBER

TO MONTREAL: Slocan — Shina Yoshimoto, Shizue Iwasaki, Kazuo Fukuyama; Tashme—Chiya Tsuyuki, Michiko and Misako; Rogers—Ken Wakahara, Koichiro Nakano; Lemon Creek—Kazuo Suga, Yawo Ebata, Yoshiko Ebata, Toyokazu Ebata and Masayuki Kimura; Greenwood—Yataro Konishi; Vancouver — Fujio Joe Aida.

TO HAMILTON: Isami Takishita, Bridge River; Suije Watanabe, Tatsuji Watanabe, Carmi; Tozaburo Tsuji, Grand Forks; Shigeru Usami, Lemon Creek.

TO TORONTO: Yoshiko Nagasuye, Ujiro Idenouye, James Kitamura, Kiyotoshi Tobo, Takashi Igashira, Masaru Ohara, Kenshiro Nakamoto, Shigemi Nagasuye, Isamu Kurisu, Hiro Akiyama, Koichi Tsujimura, Masao Maeda, Haruo Maeda- Slocan. Shigeo Hamasaki, Donald; Yukio Nakano and Toshimi, Greenwood; Tsuyoshi Ogaki, Sakae Doug Fujimoto, Tashme; Tomiko Iwasaki, New Denver; George Shintani, Sandon. Tsutomu Shinde, Toshio Onishi, Shizue Nishi, Shizuye Murakami, Hatsue Murakami, Joe Matsumoto, Yoshiko Matsumoto, George Tsushima; Tomiye Inamoto—Lemon Creek.

NEYS: Mitsuo Endo, Lemon Creek; GERALDTON: Kazuye Koyanagi, Akio Hoshino, Lemon Creek; Kiyoko Shimano and Akira Jack, Rosebery; SCHREIBER: Hatsuyo Kawano, Lemon Creek; OTTAWA: Yasu Nagami, Princeton; FORT WILLIAM: Kenji Inouye, Slocan.

Released from Angler

A number of men are steadily leaving the internment camp at Angler, Ontario, returning to normal society and bound over in the employ of responsible firms in eastern Canada. Among these in recent weeks have been the following:

Ren Muraji Takashima to C.P.R. shops at White River; Masaru Nishi to Maple Leaf Mushroom Farm, Toronto; Nishi Moriyama, as carpenter's helper to Hamilton; Chojiro Yoshimoto, to Clever Maid Mfg. Co., Montreal; Sataro Tanaka, to Mountain Sanitarium, Hamilton.

Takeo Nakano, Zenichi Kitamura, to Canada Packers, Toronto; Kiyoshi Fujita, to C.P.R. Farms, Coaldale; Kazuo Fujimoto, Masaru Sora, Hikokazu Matsuyama, to Mountain Sanitarium, Hamilton, Ont.

Hamilton Nisei Guests At Zion Church Christmas Dinner; Wash Dishes

HAMILTON, Ont. — In the JOY (Jesus first, Others second, Yourself last) room of the Zion United Church, 16 lucky Nisei sat down to consume a delicious Christmas dinner as guests of the church on Christmas day.

Rev. George Service pronounced the blessings on the dinner prepared by the Young Married Couple Group of the Church. He extended greetings of the season to the Nisei and hoped that this get-together would help them in their absence from their families.

Words of thanks were returned by Jack Oki who expressed the sincere thanks of the guests to Mrs. Service, to the Young Married Couple Group and to Mr. B. Cook, superintendent of the Zion Sunday School who photographed the occasion as a souvenir.

Following and before the dinner the church was shown to the Nisei by the minister. Games were held in one of the two gyms and a pleasant social period was held in the parlor. It might be added that the sixteen guests knelt down willingly to wash and dry the dishes. Many left-overs including one whole fowl were taken home by the guests and for these Christmas dinner extended to include [illegible].

Here and There in B.C.

Princeton Camp Enjoyed New Year Delicacies

PRINCETON. — Reveille sounded here at 7:30 a.m. January 1 at No. 2 camp, and everyone gathered at the mess hall for the first breakfast of the year to enjoy the traditional "ozoni." For supper, too, a special menu of favorite Japanese dishes such as "sashimi" and some Chinese delicacies was also served. A vote of thanks was extended to Masuo Hashimoto for his faithful duties rendered on behalf of the workers in the camp.

The following day a general meeting was held to elect the committee. Officers include:

J. Fukuzawa, re-elected chairman; T. Watanabe, vice-chairman; M. Hashimoto and H. Kishiyama, auditors, S. Matsukubo, health convenor; Y. Yasui, sports convenor; S. Sawata, fire chief.

The prevalent influenza epidemic has struck fifteen men in the camp, both Japanese and others. They are being attended to by H. Kishiyama.

East Lillooet Enjoys Concert

LILLOOET. — The East Lillooet community here marked the incoming of a New Year with the first concert presented on January 2, following a supper prepared by the women.

Opening speeches were delivered by Mr. Kanzaki, Mr. Shimono and Mr. Ohara.

A varied program lasting until almost midnight brought forth much talent in the presentation of vocal solos, sketches from new and old dramas, Japanese folk songs and dances, "Naniwabushi" and "kenbu". The concert brought great enjoyment to everyone in the community.

Welcome, Little Stranger

A big bouncing baby boy said "Hello" to the world at the Kaslo Victorian Hospital, early Wednesday morning Jan. 12, as Mr. and Mrs. Sotojiro Kitagawa welcomed a new addition to their family. Weight 8½ pounds.

Sake Leads to Vernon Fines

VERNON, B.C. — Two Japanese from Winfield, were each fined $50 or two months imprisonment by Magistrate William Thornley last month for having posession of rice beer "sake" without the required license under the Excise Act. Both pleaded guilty of the charge. One had the possession of four gallons of the rice brew, while the other was caught with one gallon.

Greenwood Elects Committee

GREENWOOD, B.C. — A general meeting of the local Japanese Association was held here Dec. 12 and on Dec. 24 the appointed committee chose the representative committee as follows:

Y. Takahashi, president; K. Shinde, chairman; Kohei Nakai, vice-chairman; I. Kariya, secretary; K. Yasunaga, treasurer.

Executive members are S. Oda, I. Sasaki, M. Shinde, S. Tanaka, and T. Koyama.

Sandon Committee Did Fine Work, 1943 Review Shows

SANDON, B.C.—Relocation to the east, and to jobs in the woods of B.C. has decreased the post-evacuation population of this centre to about 750. The original number of residents was over the 900 mark.

With the start of another year, the Sandon people have turned back the pages to acknowledge the great work done by the local committee for the settlement. The group has helped ease many community problems such as the green vegetable shortage which was solved by the efforts of the committee in gaining 60,549 lbs. of the vital foodstuffs valued at $1050 from other centers. This achievement helped substantially in enabling Sandon families to live within their maintenance rates. The committee has, under the Sandon rule, provided for the funerals of 14 deceased since the inception of the center.

Gifts and donations have been sent to hospitals and other needy organizations at other centers through the committee. The high school and other educational matters have been supported generously by the group.

This winter the snowfall has not been of such proportions as the previous year, nor has the temperature gone so low, but, nevertheless the water power has been affected by the cold weather and all Sandon residents are urged to take care in conserving their electric power. The firewood situation has been eased by some carloads received from the Hunter Siding woodcutting project and all is well in that quarter.

Many young men who had left the center for jobs in other parts of B.C. have recently been spending winter holidays with their families here.

● New Year Greetings
from
Y. Nishizawa
Kazuo Iwamoto
Tommy Iwamoto
Great Lakes Sawmill,
Fort William, Ontario

CLEARANCE SALE

We offer the following Japanese Drugs and Toilet Goods to clear at greatly reduced prices. All orders will receive our usual prompt attention. Please state your order clearly.

下記の日本薬品と化粧品を安売りしてゐます
御注文は明記して下さい

化粧品
ニッポン薬品

JAPANESE DRUGS

	Reg.	To Clear
Jikkosan	.50c	.39c
Neo Neogie Vitamin Tonic	1.20	.79
Daigaku Eye Lotion	.20	.15
Beltsugan	.50	.39
Beltsugan	1.00	.69
Beltsugan	3.00	1.95
Beltsugan	5.00	2.95
Noyshin	.50	.29
Pamphalin	.35	.25
Durikone	.25	.59

TOILET GOODS

	Reg.	To Clear
Utena Face Powder	.25	.19
Utena Face Powder	.50	.39
Utena Vanishing Cream	.25	.19
Utena Vanishing Cream	.60	.39
Ontome Bath Salts	.35	.25
Ontome Bath Salts	.65	.45
Papacologne Skin Lotion	.55	.35
Katei Insect Powder	.25	.15

Shipping charges will be paid by us on above goods

We also have a few sacks of Soya Beans and Rice Bran to clear, at the following prices, F. O. B. Vancouver.

Soya Beans per 100 lb. Sack $6.55
Rice Bran per 100 lb. Sack $1.45
Freight and Cartage extra on Soya Beans and Rice Bran.

大豆と米ヌカも残りがあります
大　豆(百斤俵)六弗五五仙
米ヌカ(百斤俵)一弗四五仙
[illegible]

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
[illegible] Powell St. Vancouver, B.C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of F. G. [illegible])